

# WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, May 30, 2002

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND</i>			
L18	l11 and L17	75	L18
L17	l9 and L16	151	L17
L16	l1 and L15	599	L16
L15	l3 or L14	914	L15
L14	l1 and L13	432	L14
L13	substance adj p	3708	L13
L12	l10 and L11	127	L12
L11	mu opioid receptor	822	L11
L10	l5 and L9	337	L10
L9	l6 or L8	83930	L9
L8	fusion adj (protein or peptide)	18753	L8
L7	fusion	126434	L7
L6	chimera or conjugate	71082	L6
L5	l1 and L4	1534	L5
L4	l2 or L3	250414	L4
L3	nociceptive receptor	598	L3
L2	substance p	250223	L2
L1	opioid	3624	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:15:49 ON 30 MAY 2002

=> file biosis caplus medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

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ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:16:00 ON 30 MAY 2002

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:16:00 ON 30 MAY 2002

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:16:00 ON 30 MAY 2002

=> opioid

L1 104457 OPIOID

=> substance p

L2 55465 SUBSTANCE P

=> nociceptive receptor

L3 56 NOCICEPTIVE RECEPTOR

=> l2 or l3

L4 55517 L2 OR L3

=> l1 and l4

L5 1951 L1 AND L4

=> chimera or conjugate

L6 168783 CHIMERA OR CONJUGATE

=> fusion

L7 381584 FUSION

=> fusion protein

L8 94727 FUSION PROTEIN

=> fusion peptide

L9 1914 FUSION PEPTIDE

=> l8 or l9

L10 95938 L8 OR L9

=> 15 and 110

L11 3 L5 AND L10

=> dup rem 111

L12 3 DUP REM L11 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> 16 or 110

L13 261267 L6 OR L10

=> 15 and 113

L14 10 L5 AND L13

=> dup rem 114

L15 8 DUP REM L14 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> 115 and 1970-1999/py

L16 3 L15 AND 1970-1999/PY

=> d ti abs so 116 1-3

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Production of peptide or protein as **fusion proteins**

AB A **fusion protein** (markush structure given) contg. a carrier protein, .gtoreq.1 enzyme cleavable peptide sequences as linkers, and desired peptide in tandem repeat (markush structure given). Construction of expression plasmid pMD500R5 encoding a **fusion protein** of protein A-linkers-5 VIP units (vasoactive intestinal polypeptide) was shown. The plasmid was transformed into Bacillus subtilis SPL14 for fermn. of the **fusion protein**. Also shown was the prepn. of VIP from the **fusion protein** by incubation with basic amino acid-specific protease, blood coagulation factor Xa, and kallikrein.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Preparation of binary drugs derived from a functionalized congener of 1,3-dipropyl-8-phenylxanthine and 6-[p-(carboxymethyl)phenyl]adenosine as adenosine receptor agonists and antagonists

GI

\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT \*

AB Binary drugs derived from covalently binding 8-[4-[[[(2-aminoethyl)amino]carbonyl]methyl]oxy]phenyl]-1,3-dipropyl-8-phenylxanthine (QH) with 6-[p-(carboxymethyl)phenyl]adenosine (Q1OH) (e.g. Q1-Q and Q1-D-Lys-Q), QH or Q1OH with peptide fragments of **substance P** [e.g. QCOCH(NH2)CH2CO-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met-NH2 and Q1-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met-NH2 (I)], QH with .beta.-adrenergic blocking agents

(e.g. II), or QH or Q1OH with **opioids**, were prepd. Q1H (0.17 mmol) was coupled, using 0.39 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide-HCl and 0.30 mmol 1-hydroxybenzotriazole, to 0.14 mmol **substance P** (segment 7-11) (H-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met-NH<sub>2</sub>) to give 92% I. I showed affinities to A1-adenosine receptors and **substance P** receptors with kinetic consts. K<sub>i</sub> of 16  $\pm$  0.9 and 2,000 nM resp.

SO U. S. Pat. Appl., 36 pp. Avail. NTIS Order No. PAT-APPL-7-30526.  
CODEN: XAXXAV

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE

TI **Opioid** and **substance P** receptor adaptations in the rat spinal cord following sub-chronic intrathecal treatment with morphine and naloxone.

AB The effect of continuous intrathecal infusion with morphine (5  $\mu$ g/h) or naloxone (2 micrograms/h) was investigated with regard to analgesia and the apparent density of  $\mu$ - and delta-**opioid** and neurokinin-I/**substance P** receptors in the rat spinal cord. Morphine infusion increased tail-flick and paw-pressure responses until day 4 after

the mini-osmotic pump implant. A decline in antinociception, reflecting tolerance to morphine, was then apparent in both tests. Quantitative in vitro receptor autoradiography of [125I]FK-33824,

[125I][D-Ala<sup>2</sup>]deltorphin-

I and [125I] Bolton-Hunter **substance P** binding sites,

as ligands of  $\mu$ , delta and neurokinin-I/**substance P** receptors, respectively, was performed on lumbosacral spinal cord sections

of seven-days tolerant animals. Treatments with morphine and naloxone induced a similar increase (37%) in the number of delta binding sites in the superficial laminae of the dorsal horn. In contrast, the density of  $\mu$ -**opioid** receptors was only affected by naloxone (50% increase). Neurokinin-I/**substance P** binding parameters were not altered by these treatments. Thus, it appears that delta-**opioid** binding sites may be of special relevance with regard to the development of tolerance to opiates in the spinal cord.

SO NEUROSCIENCE, (1993 Jun) 54 (3) 799-807.

Journal code: NZR; 7605074. ISSN: 0306-4522.

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